

working in the forty-ninth west entry of the mine at the time of the blast, proved a hero. When the explosion occurred, Jones gathered five white miners and fifteen negroes, who were working near him and started to lead his party toward the mouth of the mine. The after-damp became so dense, Jones said, that he felt the journey to the outside was impossible, and together the band began to make preparations to die. Gathering about Jones, they sat down, huddling together, to await death.

Suddenly they heard a man's voice asking if there were any men still alive within range of the voice. Several of the men answered.

"Full down your brattices!" yelled the voice. "It's all right here and if you can break through we will all win out."

Jones led his men in the work and soon the little band was safely outside of the mine.

About thirty men saved their lives by blocking a passageway into the mine "trip" and thereby shutting off effectually the poisonous gases and after-damp.

TIGER'S SPEECHES

DISCONCERTING

TO WASHINGTON

(Continued.)

economic conference of all the principal powers was under consideration. The only thing that has been holding such a step back has been the fear that economic and political questions would become hopelessly entangled. America refused to enter the Geneva Conference for that reason and has indicated to Europe that a separate economic conference would meet the approval of this Government.

M. Clemenceau's real concern at a French when whatever is done on the subject of an international conference will have to take into account the existing internal disputes in American politics on foreign relations. The former French Premier is making no new argument, incidentally, but he is making more effective use of old arguments than any Frenchman has made.

Looking back over the years since the armistice, every French spokesman has argued for guarantees and assurances against a German invasion and has given that as the main reason why France, burdened with debt, cannot give up such military expenditure as she deems necessary for national safety. The United States Government and other nations have insisted that before there can be any readjustment of war debts disarmament was necessary to permit the balancing of budgets.

France has opposed disarmament, and M. Clemenceau, like Premier Briand, who came to Washington a year ago, asks for a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain and France as a guarantee against German invasion. M. Briand spoke in French, and while his speeches were carefully translated and widely published, they were made more as a matter of explanation of French policy with respect to land disarmament than as a direct appeal for a modification of the American attitude.

M. Clemenceau is deliberately appealing for a change in American policy. It might be thought that no wants American entrance into the League of Nations. He didn't favor the League in the first place and only agreed to it on President Wilson's assertion that America would not join any alliance which is not an alliance of all nations. M. Clemenceau asked President Wilson to submit the triple defensive treaty as a matter of good faith because the French Premier hoped the Congress would differ with Mr. Wilson.

The truth is the followers of Mr. Wilson were never enthusiastic about the triple alliance, but M. Clemenceau has seen America under the Presidency of Warren Harding joining a quadruple alliance for the common defense of the Pacific and he cannot understand why the United States would not do a similar thing in Europe, where her interest materially any rate are just now even larger than in the Far East.

The changes in American policy have been difficult to understand abroad, but M. Clemenceau has determined to see for himself and to argue the cause of France in the "broad sense." While it is true he has severe critics in France, who differ with him as to the wisdom of many of his acts of administration, there is absolutely no doubt that on the matter of a defensive treaty to protect France against a German invasion he has the united support of all elements in the French Government and the enthusiastic backing of the French people.

In fact, he could ride into office tomorrow, even at his advanced age, if he could return to France with assurances of American participation in a triple defensive pact for the defense of the French border. He is unlikely to get it.

Before he is in America long he will find out that the American people are almost as much opposed to it as the British people, who have instinctively wanted to pursue a policy of aloofness from Continental entanglements. M. Clemenceau's journey will stir up old controversies and make foreign affairs the subject of considerable debate in the Senate.

His trip to Washington will probably mean an unprecedented exchange of views between the greatest exponent of defensive alliances and the champions of isolation.

CHICAGO POLICEMEN GET SIX-DAY WEEK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A six-day week has been granted Chicago policemen. According to Chief of Police Fitzmorris the action virtually nullifies the value of 1,000 policemen recently added.

SORE REPUBLICANS IMPERIL HARDING FIGHT FOR SUBSIDY

Defeat at Last Election Causes
Serious Friction in
Party.

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Friction which has arisen within the Republican organization, following its overwhelming defeat in the recent election has added to the difficulties which face President Harding in the ship subsidy fight. The President has lost contact with Congress and apparently has no one around him capable of acting as liaison officer in this contest. Defeated Republicans, in cloak room talk, are charging the executive with responsibility for the repudiation of the party and are not warming up to the fight which the President has rushed them into so soon after election.

One Republican Senator from the Middle West, heretofore regarded as a pillar of the administration, who was not up for re-election this time, but who saw the party ticket smashed by the voters in his State, said today he had not conferred with the President since his return and indicated his frame of mind was such he did not know when he would do so. A Republican congressman from Kansas who has always been with the administration in its legislative fights said that had President Harding been a candidate before the voters of Kansas this year the Republican defeat would have been even more far-reaching than it was, owing to the President's personal unpopularity.

Some of the Middle Western Republicans blame the injection of the ship subsidy into the campaign for the defeat of the ticket. The President is without the services of any one in his official family capable of playing the role of intermediary between the White House and Congress in the subsidy fight.

Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, who is still the fair-haired boy at the executive mansion, is persona non grata on Capitol Hill. He is the "successful business man" type, with little knowledge of national political conditions, and his forays in the field of legislation have been fruitless. He has not the tact necessary to get whole-hearted co-operation among members of the President's own party. His appearance before the subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce in the last session was a fiasco and developed chiefly that the advertising expert was far from familiar with the bill which he was attempting to speak for. He was excused and successfully evaded being brought before the committee thereafter.

Attorney General Daugherty, probably the smoothest politician of the Cabinet, is "in bad" with Congress, and has too many enemies in that body to be a successful emissary from the White House in the subsidy fight. In such a situation, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee would naturally be expected to play a part, but the relations between Chairman John T. Adams and the White House are not very cordial. For some reason the President has never sought his counsel in legislative or political matters. Adams, it was learned today, has been to the White House only once since the election, and that was on his own request for an audience with the President.

The President's own emissary in the conference session have been the executive since he became National Chairman have been at his own solicitation, which is rather unusual. It is customary for the National Chairman to be called into consultation on many matters, including important patronage distributions. In the recent campaign President Harding gave Walter F. Brown of Toledo and Washington personal charge of the political organization in his own State without consulting Adams and this is only one of many sore spots growing out of the campaign.

The President will have to make his fight by inviting members of his own party to the White House and lining them up personally. His influence with the defeated members of his party will depend largely on the amount of patronage which he is able to present, but it is not likely that "lame ducks" who are looking around for soft berths after March 4 next.

Several prominent Republicans in the Senate who were proud to be known as confidants of the President at the White House have not taken any interest in the executive's legislative plans since Congress reassembled. The only contact between the Republican leaders and the White House has been of a most perfunctory and formal character.

Harding began his career in the White House with the feeling that no way to get along with Congress was to avoid the appearance of trying to exert the leadership that goes with the office. In the early days of the administration he held out promises of present harmony, but it has worked out that the President finds himself, on the eve of his most critical struggle, with a loss of influence which spells defeat. Even with a Republican majority of 163 in the House, the administration has only a margin of 25 or 30 votes, and the Senate outlook is hopeless since opponents of the measure are prepared to filibuster until the end of the extra session if necessary.

A Republican who is a member of the committee which has charge of the bill, and who voted at the last session to report the bill out favorably, has asked the opposition to give him time on the floor in which to make a speech against the measure.

French Tenor, Wife and Six Children Named for Opera Heroines Sail Home



JEAN RIDDEZ, HIS WIFE AND SIX DAUGHTERS

Jean Riddez's Daughters,
18 Months to 8 Years,
Leave on Rochambeau.

The most interesting passengers on the French liner Rochambeau, which departed today for Havre, were Jean Riddez, a French concert tenor, returning from a tour of Canada, Madame Riddez, and

his six little girls, ranging in age from eighteen months to eight years, each of them named after a character in grand opera. The children are Thais, the infant; Marguerite, three; Sonia, five; Juanita, seven; Carmen six and Martha, eight.

Fredrick S. Coburn, a Chicago capitalist, with his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter Myra, were on the Rochambeau en route to South Africa, where they will penetrate the wilds on a hunt for big game.

Mr. Coburn is an amateur naturalist and carries a commission from the Field Museum of Chicago to collect flora and fauna for that institution. His wife and daughter expect to accompany him into the jungle. In the party is an expert still and moving picture photographer.

Prof. Emil Leigis, who lectures on English literature in the Paris Sorbonne, returned on the Rochambeau after a lecture tour of the colleges and universities of the eastern United States and Canada.

MRS. HALL ANGRY BEFORE MURDER, PROSECUTOR NOW LEARNS

(Continued.)

heard on the roads between Newark and Trenton.

The new evidence as to the friction in the Hall home immediately before the murders concerns the events of Sept. 12. The following day, Sept. 13, the Halls gave an automobile picnic party. They took Mrs. Mills, Minnie Clark and one or two others to Lake Hopatcong. Mrs. Mills, returning from that trip, told her daughter, Charlotte, and her husband that Mrs. Hall had been very cold to her and bitter. She wrote to Mr. Hall, whose torn trousers had been mended by Mrs. Hall, that she "longed for the day when she should mend his clothes."

Late in the afternoon of Sept. 13 the Rev. Mr. Hall assisted the Rev. Mr. Culp at the wedding of Ethel Terhune to George Stryker at the home of Henry Stryker in New Brunswick. The Strykers were old friends of the Halls. Mrs. Hall drove the rectory to the wedding in their Dodge car. When they returned to the rectory everybody who saw or heard them knew there had been a squabble. Mrs. Hall was angry and curious and resentful. Mr. Hall was sullen and nervous. The household assumed that Mrs. Hall had heard something at the wedding which disturbed her greatly and was trying to find out the cause of it.

Mr. Hall telephoned to the homes of Howard Eden and Marie Koch, who were to come to the rectory to be married that night, that they must be sure to arrive before 7:30 o'clock, as he had "a very important engagement." They arrived late and Mr. Hall was so nervous and brusque that the bride fainted and had to be carried out on the front porch. The ceremony was not completed until after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Hall galloped through it and at the close threw his vestments carelessly on the hall rack instead of folding them up, as he almost invariably did, and laying them in his case in his study. He fairly ran out of the house.

Mr. Mott's men learned that Mr. Hall on this night went at once to a meeting with Mrs. Mills. They knew where he met her. They knew that she afterward said he had schooled and drilled her as to her conduct the next day when both of them would be under the suspicious observation of Mrs. Hall.

Mr. Howard Eden, the bride of the evening wedding, said that when she and Mr. Eden arrived at the rectory they were fifteen minutes late in spite of the minister's telephoned direction that they must be on time.

They found Mr. Hall with his hat and coat on pacing the porch in im-

patient irritation. He spoke sharply to them for being late, ushered them into the house hurriedly, threw off his hat and light coat and snatched up his cassock. He was clumsy in his haste and the bride offered to help him. She said he was "so snappy" in his refusal of the offer that she fainted.

As she was coming to, she said she heard Mrs. Hall say, "Let me put some of this on her forehead," and Mr. Hall replied, still angrily and impatiently, "No, no, that isn't necessary. Let us go on with this." He "gabbled the ritual," she said.

Mrs. Eden's mother, Mrs. Koch, remembered that when her daughter came home after the wedding, she was vexed and said she thought "Mr. Hall was the biggest crank she ever knew."

SIX EX-DRY AGENTS ARE INDICTED BY OUSTED RUM JURY

(Continued.)

Al Goldman, Jack Goldman, Ben Katz and John A. Maxwell.

The former prohibition agents named in the indictment are Saver, Garson, Fasullo, Fanelli, Greenwald and Topitz.

Those named in the other five indictments charging violations of the Prohibition Act and not named in the main indictment are:

A. A. Arditti & Co., Emil Wormser, Charles H. Kurtzman, Albert Howard, Otto Gass, Walter Wurmser, Allan Black, Matz & Cohen, Inc., Bernard Bornstein and Nathan Bornstein.

Prohibition enforcement officials of importance are named in the indictments. Apart from the ex-Prohibition enforcement agents—\$1,500 a year men—the defendants are bootleggers, wholesale liquor dealers who are charged with violation of legitimate permits and truckmen.

Judge Foster's courtroom was jammed this morning with politicians, bootleggers, lawyers who specialize in Prohibition cases, bondsmen and United States Marshals. Rumors that high public officials had been indicted have been floating around the city for weeks and curiosity was at a high pitch.

The jury, headed by W. de S. Trenholm, the foreman, entered the room at 10:15 o'clock. There were eighteen of the twenty-three members in the group and most of them were nervous. Some of them carried newspaper clippings in their hands and were evidently of a mind to show them to the Court with protests against some accounts of the proceedings on Tuesday, when the Judge told the members of the jury that he was not sure they had not violated their oath of office in making public a letter he had ordered sealed and sequestered.

Judge Foster did not appear until nearly 11:30 o'clock. He did not seem to feel any more kindly disposed toward the jury than on last Tuesday. Foreman Trenholm handed up a bunch of indictments and Assistant District Attorney J. H. Clark said that two of the principal indictments had been found on Oct. 21 and the others prior to Nov. 15.

"I see no objection to accepting these indictments," said Judge Foster. "My remarks the other day pertained only to the matter under discussion at that time."

He had reference to the Grand Jury's criticism of former Prohibition Director Joseph A. Day and his deputy, John S. Parsons.

Judge Foster did not thank the jury. He had dismissed it on Tuesday, the dismissal to take effect to-

Boy With Flashlight Crawls Through Hole Cut by Burglars

Tells Cops "Nobody There" After Boring Into Building
—Police Later Nab Four Suspects.

A slim, seventeen-year-old boy, whose name was not recorded, took his life in his hands at the request of the police early this morning when, armed with only a flashlight, he crawled through a cut in a wall into a store in East 14th Street in which burglars were believed to be at work. It was no doubt lucky for him that he came across no burglars.

He reported this to the anxiously waiting policemen, who, by the way, were too big to get through the opening, and then he resumed his way to his early morning job.

The incident was not wholly without success, as the police arrested later two men and two young women who were in an automobile with its engine running waiting in the neighborhood. The prisoners were unable satisfactorily to account for themselves and were held in \$5,000 bail each today in Yorkville Court on a short affidavit charging burglary.

They were Peggy Bruno of No. 309 East 14th Street, who had at first said she was Mrs. Mary Brown of No. 1 West 14th Street; Dorothy Smith, a manicurist, of No. 351 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn; Cassino, seventeen, of No. 327 East 11th Street and James Grosso of No. 304 West 11th Street. They pleaded not guilty.

A man hurried up to Patrolman Patrick Sullivan of the Fifth Street station, on post in 14th Street near Third Avenue at 4 o'clock this morning with word that burglars were at work in the 14th Street Novelty Store of M. Cohen, at No. 261 East 14th Street. Sullivan, after failing to get into the store, went into the hallway of No. 203 and in the rear found a

hole eighteen inches by twelve cut through the wall into the store. Beside it were two bags filled with lingerie and stockings worth about \$1,000.

The boy went in without hesitation, bringing back word, "there's nobody in there," so he went on his way and the police began a search of the neighborhood. This disclosed the automobile at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 14th Street, with Grosso at the wheel, Miss Smith beside him, and Cassino and Peggy Bruno in the back seat.

Sullivan leaped to the running board, revolver in hand, threatening to shoot any one who made a move. Sgt. William Maloney of the Fifth Street Station then appeared, and the prisoners were made to stand up while the car was searched. Under the seat of the Smith girl a new pair of silk stockings was found, the police said. All four were taken to the East 23d Street Station. They were fingerprinted and held to court.

day. He simply got up and walked out of the room and to-night he will depart for his home district in New Orleans. The jurors went about their business.

Many of the defendants named in the indictments are under bail, having been arrested at the time of the commission of the alleged offenses. Undoubtedly some of them are beyond the jurisdiction of the court by this time.

The main indictment charges that the prohibition enforcement agents entered into a conspiracy with Kessler and the other defendants to defraud the Government some time in April of this year. Previously the defendants had caused to be imported and stored in the Republic Warehouse, 24th Street and 10th Avenue, in bond subject upon withdrawal to the payment of customs duties and internal revenue taxes, 4,500 cases of whiskey and 285 cases of champagne.

They obtained the necessary permits for removal of the whiskey and champagne from the prohibition enforcement offices in this city through the proper channels. It was represented that they wished to transfer the stuff to a warehouse in Philadelphia.

Then, it is charged, they forged the signature of S. T. Townsend, Deputy Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, to a Federal permit for removal. They presented this forged permit, it is charged, to the Governmental custodian at the warehouse and received 4,500 cases of whiskey and the champagne and disposed of it to parties unknown to the Grand Jury.

At the bootlegger scale the value of the property involved in this deal was close to \$600,000. All the other indictments deal with the illegal removal of liquor with permits, the falsification of records, the forging of permits and false representations in obtaining legitimate permits for transportation or storage of liquor.

Robbers wrecked a bank, shooting Mayor, Marshal.

(Continued.)

seriously wounded, his head and back torn by a shotgun charge. Five of the raiders rushed to the street to stand off the scores of citizens who were running to the scene, while the sixth explored the ruins of the bank for the \$30,000 in cash usually kept on hand.

Mayor Joseph Tate, first to arrive, was immediately shot down with a volley of shotgun slugs. Frank Woodruff, owner of the Woodruff Hotel, attempted to reach Tate's body and drag him to safety. A second volley and Woodruff lay beside Tate.

Other citizens feared to advance, holding back in the darkness behind the "dead line." Whenever one ventured across he was greeted with shots from five guns.

Desperate, the citizens decided on a mass rush. The robbers met the advance with a counter offensive, shooting their way through to an auto-cab waiting on the street. The man who was searching the ruins was forced to flee with his comrades when he had discovered only \$4,000.

GUNMEN HOLD UP 11 IN RESTAURANT, ONE SHOT IN CHASE

(Continued.)

cause of injuries received while attached to the 302d Company of the 77th Division.

West could not get his revolver, and had to submit to being robbed of \$28. His wife was not molested, but from the other women, whose names the police withheld, they got considerable jewelry and some money.

From Philip Vora, No. 107 West 109th Street they took \$500 and valuable jewelry, and from Mack Clayton, name address, they got \$200 and jewelry.

HE DIDN'T FEAR THUGS OR WEAPONS.

Edmund Otta, the chef, of No. 480 Central Park West, who wandered into the dining room to see why the chatter had stopped so suddenly, was relieved of \$65.

When they reached Benjamin Robinson, No. 184 West 114th Street, he said, "Go on away." They poked a revolver under his nose, and he said: "Get out of here, you dirty bums." The robbers did not search him.

When the others had been searched one of the robbers said:

"And hands out!"

They made a rush for the front door as West ran for his revolver. He fired three times as they ran out the door and jumped into a taxicab that had a man at the wheel and the engine running. West got to the restaurant door as the taxi was speeding south and fired three more shots, but the robbers disappeared south in Manhattan Avenue, turning toward Central Park West at 109th Street.

West jumped into another taxi to give chase but could not find the chauffeur. Seamon blew a police whistle, and that, with the shots, aroused the whole neighborhood. Detectives Morrell, Maloney and Horan of the West 109th Street Station were put out on the case and broadcasted a description of the taxicab.

At 3 A. M. Motorcycle Policeman Daniel Beyer of the Arsenal Station, and Policeman Fred Mangus of the East 67th Street Station saw a taxicab, answering the general description at First Avenue and 81st Street. Beyer went after it on his machine and, on getting near, saw a bullet hole in the back. He drew alongside and ordered the driver to slow up, but he tried to speed away.

Beyer then crowded the taxi until he poked it at the curb. Then he saw a bullet hole in the side door and found the blood inside. The man driving described himself as Dennis O'Mara, 20, No. 232 East 76th Street, and the other said he was Percy Marcus, 19, No. 202 East 81st Street. O'Mara had on few clothes and no socks. He said he was in bed when the chauffeur of the taxi roared him, said he had been in a stick-up and asked him to take the taxicab to a garage. He said he saw Marcus outside and brought him along.

About 5 A. M. a man describing himself as Douglas Walker, eighteen, No. 405 East 81st Street, appeared at

LLOYD GEORGE ELECTED LEADER OF LIBERALS

Head of Opposition in Commons
Attacks King's Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—Former Prime Minister Lloyd George was unanimously elected leader of the National Liberals at the party meeting to-day.

J. Ramsey MacDonald, Laborite, assumed his new position as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons this afternoon, and in the debate on the speech from the throne declared that the statement in the King's address regarding unemployment was profoundly unsatisfactory to Labor.

He said it showed that the Government had no real appreciation of a terrible tragedy.

St. Vincent's Hospital and asked to have a bullet wound in his right arm dressed. He said he had been brought there by George Robertson, twenty-one, No. 425 East 81st Street. He was taken to the East 67th Street Station and the police say he admitted he had been one of the four robbers. He said Robertson was chauffeur of the car and that Jake Thomas, nineteen, a barber, of No. 321 East 76th Street, and Marcus were the other members of the gang. Robinson and Terado were found in a furnished room in East 76th Street, where the police say they discovered loot from a recent burglary. The police say all four were identified by Seamon and his partners. They held O'Mara as an accessory after the fact.

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Adv't. on Page 13

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Display advertising type copy for the Supplement Sections of The Sunday World must be received by 1 P. M. Thursday preceding publication and release must be received by 2 P. M. Friday. Copy containing engravings to be made by The World must be received by 1 P. M. Friday.

Display copy, type copy which has not been received by 4 P. M. Friday and engravings copy which has not been received in the publication office by 1 P. M. Friday, and positive insertion orders not received by 6 P. M. Friday, will be omitted as conditions require, rigidly in the order of latest receipt and positive release order.

Display copy or orders received later than as provided above, when omitted, will not serve to earn discounts of any character, consistent or otherwise.

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